

March 2021

Volume 24, Issue 03

Upcoming Meetings

ZOOM scheduled for Jan-June. In-person remains unknown due to COVID-19 restrictions. Zoom dates: Mar. 3, Apr. 7, May 5, and June 2nd.

Doors open at 6:00 p.m., meeting starts 7 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. NOB 2K0.

2021 Annual Membership Fee:

Regular \$10
Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership / Treasurer Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St. E., Acton, On. L7J 1J7,
Ph: (519) 853-3812,

E-mail:
sdouglas333@gmail.com

Guelph Saturday Coin Show Dates:

Note: 2021 show dates are tentative re COVID-19 restrictions.

2021-September 25th

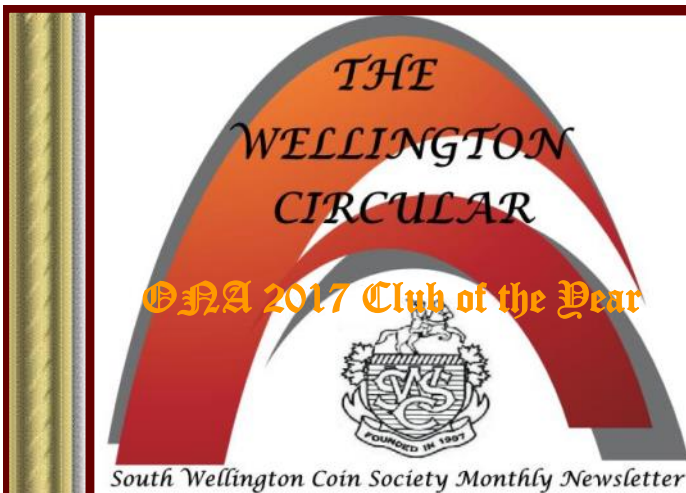
2022-April 23rd

2022-September 24th

Are you attending?

☒ YES, I WILL BE THERE

☐ NO



NEXT MEETING DATE:

ZOOM Wed. Mar. 3rd, 2021

GUEST SPEAKER:

**Brett Irick,
Topic: Cdn QV
10-cent Coins**

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

For our **Mar. 3rd, 2021**, meeting, we have **Brett Irick** (March 3rd, Topic: **Canadian Queen Victoria Ten Cents Coins**). Readers may recall that during the 2018 RCNA Annual Convention, Brett's exhibit "Pedigree Lost and Found: The Story of 2 Canadian Ten Cent Coins" came in **FIRST** in the Category A—Canadian Coins & Tokens. Additionally, Brett received the Jean Bullen Award (see medal right with Brett holding 1st place ribbon— a **Dan Gosling** photo), for this same exhibit as "Best Exhibit of Canadian Coins Displayed by a Member at the current RCNA Convention".



We were pleased to have 17 participants for our Feb. meeting, let's see if we can surpass that for our Mar. meeting! **James Williston** did such a great job for our Feb. meeting, and it was so well received from the responses we heard, that he will be giving a Part 2 for our June meeting.



Our virtual meetings are OPEN to ALL SWCS Members, Members of Other Coin Clubs, and Guests. Upcoming Zoom™ meetings include **Michael Souza** (April 7th, Topic: *The Banknotes of Hawaii*), **Stephen Hyde** (May 5th, Topic: *17th-Century British Merchant Tokens*), and **James Williston** (June 2, Topic: Part 2: Encased Coins, the other part of his Feb. 2021 presentation). We are inviting presenters for our July and August 2021 meetings. Please contact **Scott Douglas** by email sdouglas333@gmail.com or phone 519-853-3812, if you would like to give a presentation. **See the next page for HOW TO JOIN OUR MEETINGS — the same information applies to EVERY virtual meeting.**

The 3-year-term of the current SWCS Executive is up on June 30, 2021. If you are willing to stand for an Officer, Director, or non-elected role, please let **Scott Douglas** know by March 30, 2021.

Welcome NEW and RETURNING Members! We are pleased to welcome **David Carpenter** as a new SWCS Member. Back in the in the late 1990s-early 2000s **Chris Boyer** (pictured below) was a SWCS Member. That was before his teaching career took him to the Franklin Public School (Kitchener) where he formed a Franklin Coin Club for the students. Chris, a former RCNA National Youth Coordinator, formed the Taylor Evans Coin Society in 1995 and the Paisley Road Coin Club in 1997, both located in Guelph schools. We are very pleased Chris has rejoined SWCS, and will be on hand to help us celebrate our 25th Anniversary in 2022.



South Wellington
Coin Society **founded
in 1997**



How to Join Our Virtual Meetings

NOTE: THIS INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL OUR ZOOM™ MEETINGS!

Time: 06:30 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

NEXT MEETING → Mar 3, 2021 06:30 PM – Brett Irick will present “Canadian Queen Victoria Ten Cents Coins”
Apr 7, 2021 06:30 PM – Michael Souza will present “The Banknotes of Hawaii”
May 5, 2021 06:30 PM – Stephen Hyde will present “17th-Century British Merchant Tokens”
Jun 2, 2021 06:30 PM – James Williston will present “Part 2: Encased Coins”

Please download and import the following iCalendar (.ics) files to your calendar system.

Monthly: [https://zoom.us/meeting/tJAvfumpqTwsG9BCI1lpTV-yX_Or2fjg5mR/ics?icsToken=98tyKuCsrdlqG90SthiDRowlAlr4c-vwtmZdjfp_vx00DzBnVE7vDt19HaAtFtLX](https://zoom.us/join/https://zoom.us/meeting/tJAvfumpqTwsG9BCI1lpTV-yX_Or2fjg5mR/ics?icsToken=98tyKuCsrdlqG90SthiDRowlAlr4c-vwtmZdjfp_vx00DzBnVE7vDt19HaAtFtLX)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/94290177614>

Meeting ID: 942 9017 7614

Passcode: 423996

One tap mobile

+16475580588,,94290177614#,,,,,0#,,423996# Canada

+17789072071,,94290177614#,,,,,0#,,423996# Canada

Dial by your location

+1 647 558 0588 Canada – the 647 area code numbers are what most SWCS Members and Guests would use
+1 647 374 4685 Canada

+1 778 907 2071 Canada (British Columbia)
+1 204 272 7920 Canada (Manitoba)
+1 438 809 7799 Canada (Quebec)
+1 587 328 1099 Canada (Alberta)
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)
+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)
+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington D.C.)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)
+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

Meeting ID: 942 9017 7614

Passcode: 423996

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/u/aeHGemCSTH>



How to Launch Zoom from your COMPUTER

1. Launch the **Zoom** app on your computer.
2. Now, press the Join a Meeting button from the default screen.
3. A pop-up screen will appear that will ask you to enter the Meeting ID or the Personal Link Name to join in a meeting. ...
4. You'll now need to press the Join button from the screen to join the meeting.

Newsletter Editor

Judy Blackman, FONA, KSIE

E-mail:
jblackman@rogers.com

Send pictures in jpg,
files in doc, xls, pdf,
wpd, or email body.



Articles for the upcoming
newsletters are due to the Editor
by no later than one week
following the last Club meeting
(usually before the 10th).

Advertising space will be
accommodated where space is
available.

SWCS:
Was founded in March 1997.



This medal was issued 2015.

**SWCS is recipient of
BOTH RCNA Club of
Year and Newsletter of
Year Awards.**



South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

SWCS EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2018—June 30, 2021 (3 yrs.)**

Board of Directors (elected)

(sets officers' guidelines, but not involved in day-to-day operations EXCEPT responsible for ALL education programs and looks after ALL contracts for venues and insurance)

Chairman / Director: **Scott Douglas**

Directors: **Peter Becker, Ernie Blair, Garry George, John Semedo, Lowell Wierstra**
(ljwierstra@rogers.com, **519-824-6534**)

Director of Youth Services: **Peter Horne deus** (YN)

Officers (elected)

(run the day-to-day operations)

President: **Scott Douglas**, sdouglas333@gmail.com, **519-853-3812**
(also is club archivist, historian, and looks after medals)

Past-President: **John Semedo**, johnsemedo99@gmail.com, **519-821-6379**

Vice-President: **Mike Hollingshead**, cholling@uoguelph.ca, **519-823-2646**

Treasurer: **Scott Douglas**

(includes all revenues generated from membership dues, meetings, and shows; and looks after advertising)

Secretary: **Judy Blackman**, jblackman@rogers.com

(includes flyers, other club notices, newsletters since Oct 5 2011, public website liaison, private website webmaster)

Newsletter / Flyer Distribution: **Linda Blair**

Other Non-Elected IMPORTANT Club Roles

ALL Multi-Media Needs & Photographer: **John Semedo**

ALL Draws and Membership Meeting Notes: **John Semedo** and **Mike Hollingshead**

Show Bourse: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Lowell Wierstra**
Social Media Show Advertising: **Andrew Fedora**

Auction Chairman: **Lowell Wierstra**

Auctioneers: **Mike Hollingshead** and **Scott Douglas**
Auction Runners: available executive and other members.

Meeting Room Set-up and Clean-up:
All members present



New World Banknotes

[Press Release Feb. 3, 2021, Banco de Cabo Verde] New Cape Verde note (B222a) has an issue date of 08.01.2021. On January 8th the Banco de Cabo Verde introduced a new 200-escudo note like the preceding issues, but printed on cotton paper, NOT polymer, thereby standardizing all denominations on the same substrate. The new note also adds the dates (1919-2019) to the caption of the portrait of Henrique Teixeira de Sousa to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of his birth. The new cotton banknote incorporates technological advances that provide greater safety and durability. It measures in 124 mm x 62 mm and has a horizontal orientation. Red is the dominant color, both on the front and on the back of the note, as well as other bright colors in green, yellow and pink. The front displays the figure of HENRIQUE TEIXEIRA DE SOUSA, printed in intaglio, supported by a medallion made up of reproductions of a piece of *cloth* and the map of the island of Fogo. The background, printed in *offset*, consists of a lithographic microtext, not visible to the naked eye. The watermark is a portrait of Henrique Teixeira de Sousa located on the left front of the note. On the map of the island, a bunch of grapes from the Chã das Caldeiras region, with the BCV inscription in microtext, printed in intaglio. On the back the Ilha do Fogo volcano is displayed, printed *in offset*, as the main element. The security thread is 2 mm thick, fluorescent rainbow-type, magnetic, automatic reading and includes the text BCV 200. The new 200 Escudos banknote will circulate at the same time as the current polymer banknote. The note will be distributed to the public through credit institutions.



[Encyclopdia.com, Biographies] Henrique Teixeira de Sousa of Cape Verde was regarded as one of the most prolific and best-known novelists of Portuguese-speaking Africa. Henrique Teixeira de Sousa was born on September 6, 1919, in Bernardo Gomes on the small volcanic island of Fogo. Fogo, which means "fire" in Portuguese, was one of Cape Verde's leeward islands situated in the South Atlantic some 350 miles from the West African country of Senegal. Although of Portuguese stock and thus superficially white, Sousa believed that on his mother's side he had African ancestry. His father, originally from Cape Verde's Brava Island, was the captain of a sailing ship that traveled regularly to neighboring Fogo, where he settled after meeting and marrying Sousa's mother.

At the age of 17, while attending high school in the city of Mindelo, on the windward island of São Vicente, Sousa published his first piece of fiction. This story, written in Portuguese, carried the title of "Chuba qu'énós governador," which was Cape Verdean creole for, literally, "the rain is our governor." The young Sousa intended the governor metaphor as a somewhat cryptic protest against Cape Verde's status as a colony of Portugal. In other words, the regime appointed governors to rule the colony but neglected to deal with the island's endemic social and economic problems, many of which were caused by frequent and extended drought. After high school in Cape Verde, Sousa studied medicine in Portugal. In 1945 he graduated as a medical doctor from the University of Lisbon. He then embarked for Timor, in the far-off Indonesian island chain, to assume an internship in the then Portuguese colony's general hospital. By the late 1950s Sousa realized his dream of a post in Cape Verde, first on his native Fogo and then on the Island of S. Vicente.

Despite his unbroken dedication to the practice of medicine, Sousa also devoted himself to writing. After his first literary effort in 1936, Sousa published a number of short stories, four novels (an unprecedented number by Cape Verdean standards), and several essays. "A estrutura social da Ilha do Fogo em 1940" (The Social Structure of Fogo Island), published originally in 1947, and "Sobrados, lojas e funcos" (Mansions, Shops, and Shanties), which appeared in 1958, were two essays that explore the same issues on which Sousa based his short stories and novels. One of these stories was the acclaimed "Na corte de El-Rei D. Pedro" ("In the Court of King Dom Pedro"), in which the hero played out the tragic and comic drama inspired by social transitions on the island of Fogo. In 1972 Sousa brought together this and nine other of his short stories, most previously published in journals and anthologies, in a volume titled *Contra mar e vento* (Against Sea and Wind). The story from which the collection derived its title has as its protagonist a sailor modeled on Captain John, the author's father.

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The first of Sousa's novels, *Ilhéu de contenda* (*Isle of Contention*), which he finished writing in 1974, on the eve of the overthrow of Portugal's colonialist regime, was published in 1978. In this monumental work the author depicted the major social transitions that occurred on Fogo with the social and economic decline of the landed gentry, of mainly European origin, and the ascendancy of a chiefly mestiço (mixed-race) middle class. In 1985 he published *Capitão-de-mar-e-terra* (a variation of *Capitão-de-mar-e-guerra*, a Portuguese navy term for a senior sea captain), a novel that treated the time-honored themes of the sea and Cape Verdeans' legendary wanderlust.

Xaguate (*The Xaguate Hotel*), published in 1988, initiated a new phase in Sousa's writing and gave a unique twist to Cape Verdean fiction. To paraphrase the promotional blurb on the novel's back cover, this story was about returning rather than departing. Historically, much of Cape Verdean literature deals with the climatic and economic harshness of life on the islands that has resulted in the often massive emigration to such countries as Portugal, Brazil, and especially the United States. Sousa, whose own father eventually emigrated to Massachusetts, fashioned the story of *Xaguate* around Cape Verdean immigrants who, after decades in America, returned home to live on their native islands. Sousa proved himself to be even more innovative in *Djunga*, a novel published in 1989. *Djunga*, which was the creole nickname of one of the main characters, was a metanovel. In other words, it was a novel about writing a novel, perhaps the great Cape Verdean novel. And like *Xaguate*, it took place after Cape Verde's independence from Portugal.

Cape Verde gained its independence in 1975, the year Sousa resettled in Portugal. In an extensive interview with Michel Laban, in the latter's volume *Cabo Verde: Encontro com escritores* (*Cape Verde: An Encounter with Writers*), Sousa explained why he left his native islands. He cited his disagreement with certain of the ruling party's policies. Sousa offered, however, familial, not political, concerns as his principal reason for remaining in Lisbon. Despite his disagreement with certain aspects of his homeland's post-colonial policies, Sousa remained one of Cape Verde's favorite sons. Moreover, Henrique Teixeira de Sousa continued to be one of the most celebrated of Cape Verdean authors, both at home and elsewhere in the Portuguese-speaking world.

[Press Release, January 24, 2021, Central Bank of Syria / coinupdate.com] The Central Bank of Syria has released new 5,000-Syrian pound banknotes into circulation to ease the need for large quantities of smaller value banknotes. A 5,000-Syrian pound is about the equivalent of \$4USD / \$5.08CAD. The soaring level of inflation in the Middle Eastern country, which has experienced more than a decade of civil unrest and conflict, has also seen its economy unravel due to sanctions from many Western countries against the government and its members, Syria's allies for their role in the war, and most especially — its president. Bashar Assad has been in power in Damascus since 2000 when he inherited the position from his father Hafez Assad, who himself had been president for 29 years. In 2011, opposition to the rule of the Assads culminated in a full-scale civil war in which millions of Syrians were displaced, causing a massive humanitarian crisis worldwide of Syrians becoming refugees.

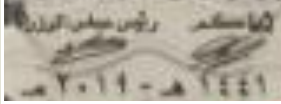
Syria's economy has also suffered from years of corruption, ineptitude, and mismanagement to the point that by the Central Bank's own data, the average rate of inflation stood at 200% in 2020 compared to 2019, with some vital goods and services reaching 300%. According to the United Nations' estimates, nearly 80% of Syrians now live under or at the poverty line. In recent months, fuel and wheat have been in short supply, compelling the Assad government to reduce subsidies and ration resources. Syria's economic hardship has been made worse by the pandemic restrictions which have caused chronic shortages of basic foodstuffs such as beans, flour, and cooking oil. Syria's currency had lost substantial value to its exchange rate since the conflict began in 2011 when one US dollar was equal to 47 Syrian pounds. A decade later, the same US dollar will now buy 1,250 pounds, though this rate can be more than double on the black market.

The new banknotes, which are dated 2019, are believed to be produced by a state-run security printing facility in Russia on behalf of the Central Bank of Syria. The notes are part of the family of banknotes, in terms of design, which was introduced in 2010 with the release of 50, 100, and 200-pound denominations. These notes were later joined by 500, 1,000, and 2,000-pound denominations — the last in 2017. The 5,000-



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pound note is dated 2019 on both the face and back sides and printed using an engraved process on a cotton-based watermarked security paper. The new 5,000-pound note measures 158 by 65 millimetres and is brown in its overall colour, with a subtle corresponding coordinating underprint. The face design features an image of a soldier centred and saluting the flag of the Syrian Arab Republic. The years displayed on the notes are denoted in Western and Arabic numerals (2019 AD) and (1441 AH). The back side includes illustrations of a fresco from the Temple of Baalshamin, in the city



of Palmyra, dedicated to the Canaanite sky deity of the same name dating from the late second century AD. Shown is an eagle with an olive branch in its beak, along with elements of the goddess representing the sun.

[Press Release, Feb. 6, 2021, Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran] The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran's new 10,000-, 20,000-, and 50,000-rial notes (B298a-B300a) are described below. Also issued, 500,000 and 100,000.

The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made the design of the new 500,000-rial note public. The new note has a few changes compared to the one issued in 2014: its main color is now orange, the vignettes on the front have been repositioned and on the back we can see Mount Damavand. One striking element of this note, is the 50 on the front. This might be a clue that Iran might lop off 4 zeroes of its banknotes. "The government had announced in 2016 it is planning to cut four zeroes off the currency, in an effort to keep up with rampant inflation that has hit the Iranian economy for decades."



The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued its new note of 10,000-rial in June 2020. The new note is reduced in size (from 77 × 160 mm to 71 × 142), has a large number 1 as a registration device and invisible security fibers in yellow, red, blue and green, which are visible with ultraviolet light. The final design is just slightly different from the image that was shown in March of 2020.



The 20,000 and 50,000 have the same security features and truncations.

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Denomination: 100,000 Rial
Date of issue: 3, Feb, 2021
Dimensions: 156x71mm
Material: 100% cotton



1- Combination watermark

Portrait of Imam Khomeini and the denomination ('100,000'). The three dimensional watermark of Imam Khomeini in the left part of the banknote is embedded in the paste of paper. When the Banknote is held up to the light, the image can be seen from both sides.



2- See-through

An image that is partially printed on both sides of the substrate. When the register is viewed under transmitted light, the two parts fit together seamlessly to create a single shape or pattern. On the lower-left side there is a "See-Through Image" of the denomination (100000) which is completed when the banknote is held up to the light.



3- Microprint

Small letters, numbers and/or images that are barely perceptible with the naked eye, but become visible at low magnification (under a loupe). On front side of the banknote are in intaglio microprint and microletter.



4- Intaglio printing

On front side of the banknote, in 3 colors of brown, jaspery and light green, including portrait of Imam Khomeini (peace be upon him), border and texts, and on back side of the banknote in 3 colors of brown, dark olive greenish and light green including Saadi Tomb, border and texts, which are easily touchable with hand's fingers.



5- Embedded Security Thread

Fluorescent polyester embedded security thread, with the phrase of Bank Markazi Jomhuri Islami Iran on it is visible under UV light in 3 colors of red, blue and green.



6- Windowed security thread

Holographic windowed security thread with 2.5 mm width, including logo of The Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, along the length which is visible against the light in 7 colors with a change of light angle, and the colorless number of (100000) that will be observed against the light.



7- Intaglio Sign for the blind

Is in brown and consists of four circles at the lower-left corner on the front side of the banknote.



8- Linear Images



9- Latent Image

With intaglio printing of (100000) can be detected in down border when banknote is tilted horizontally at the eye level and held against light.



10- Invisible Fluorescent Fibers and Fluorescent Ink

The invisible fluorescent fibers on front and back side of the banknote will be observed under UV light in four colors of yellow, blue, green and red.

[Press Release, January 29, 2021, Banco Nacional de Angola] The Banco Nacional de Angola is releasing a new 5,000 (CINCO MIL) KWANZAS banknote (B561a) with the issue date 04.02.2021. The new five thousand Kwanzas note, from the 2020 series, enters circulation Thursday (4 February), the date of the beginning of the Armed Struggle for National Liberation, and will temporarily coexist with the old bank notes. This note was expected to enter circulation in January, but the Central Bank of Angola (BNA) decided to postpone it to honour the heroes of 4 February (1961) and gradually remove the old series of Kwanza from the market. This is the fifth note to be launched by the Central Bank, in a gradual process that started in July 2019. The new banknote comes into circulation after a previous release of other new notes, namely AKz 200 in July, AKz 500 in September, AKz 1,000 in October and AKz 2,000 in November last year (2020).

The new 5,000 Kwanzas banknote (mostly purple in colour), in addition to the figure of the founder of the Nation, brings on one of its sides the image of the Nkulumbibi, ruins of the old Cathedral of Mbanza Kongo, northern Zaire Province, a world heritage site. As with other banknotes already in circulation, the new 5,000 Kwanzas note also includes the lyric of the National Anthem of Angola, in micro text, among other security features.



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With polymer (plastic) substrates, except the 5,000 note - which is still made of paper (cotton) - all notes illustrate images of natural wonders of Angola and its first president, António Agostinho Neto. Meanwhile, the 2012 banknotes, still in circulation, until 30 June next year (2022) will be valid for deposits in bank accounts. From 1 July 2022 until 31 December 2026, the same old-series notes can be changed (for new-series notes), but only at the National Bank of Angola and its regional delegations.

[Press Release, February 8, 2021, Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago] The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago has released the images of the new \$1 and \$50 polymer notes to be issued into circulation on February 15, 2021. The Bank has also released the themes for the new polymer suite of banknotes.

CENTRAL BANK OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

PUBLIC NOTICE
FEBRUARY 8, 2021

INTRODUCTION OF \$1 AND UPDATED \$50 POLYMER NOTES

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago announces the introduction of a new \$1 polymer note and an updated \$50 polymer note, as legal tender from February 15, 2021. The existing \$1 cotton notes and the \$50 cotton and polymer notes will continue to be legal tender until further notice.

1 FEEL
Polymer notes feel smoother than paper. Run your fingers over the bottom corner of the note to feel the shape.

2 LOOK
When you hold the note up to the light you will see the denomination of the note appearing in the coloured print.
Clear Window — Hold the note up to the light to reveal the see-through window completely integrated and visible from both sides of the note. The value of the note is printed clearly in white inside the window and visible from both sides.

3 TILT
As you move the note around you will see areas with a shimmering coloured ink.

4 CHECK
Using an ultra-violet (UV) light and a magnifier you will see that some areas of the glow. When the notes are looked at under magnification, you will see that some areas that appear as plain print are in fact small letters and numbers.

CENTRAL BANK OF TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

The New Suite of Polymer Banknotes in Trinidad & Tobago

Featured Themes

Red House — Parliament
Market Scene
Waterfront Activity
Steelpans
Carnival
Energy Sector



This image shows the signature side of the new \$100 banknote.

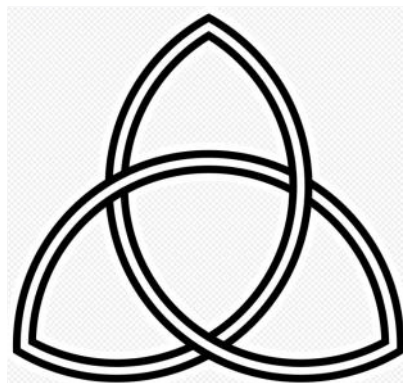


This image shows the serial number side of the new \$100 banknote.

The Reserve Bank of Australia's Next Generation Banknote Program released the new \$100 banknote on October 29, 2020. It celebrates Sir John Monash, an engineer, soldier and civic leader and Dame Nellie Melba, an internationally renowned soprano. Monash was a significant figure in the building-construction industry. He is also widely recognized for his service as a Commander in the First World War. Monash was instrumental in building the Shrine of Remembrance — which features on the banknote — in his hometown of Melbourne. Melba performed in Australia, Europe and USA in late 19th and early 20th centuries. She made important contributions to the arts through teaching at the Melba Memorial Conservation of Music (now Melba Opera Trust), in her home town of Melbourne. The note also features the Golden Wattle and the Australian Masked Owl.

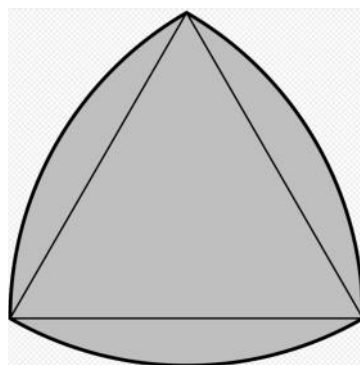
REULEAUX TRIANGLE

Rob Zuk, SWSC Member shared, "The South Wellington Coin Society Executive is doing a great job with the club. Sean Sinclair's January presentation *"The Shape of Change"* got me thinking. Just a comment on the Reuleaux Triangle...look at the Province of Ontario logo right (image courtesy of Government of Ontario: New Logo), it's three Reuleaux Triangles intersecting into each other...it's pretty close!" David Carpenter shared: "Sean did a really great job with his presentation, *The Shape of Change*".



Reuleaux Triangle:

← Triquetra interlaced to form a trefoil knot



[Source: Princeton University Press] A **Reuleaux triangle** is a shape formed from the intersection of three circular disks, each having its center on the boundary of the other two. Its boundary is a curve of constant width, the simplest and best known such curve other than the circle itself.^[1] Constant width means that the separation of every two parallel supporting lines is the same, independent of their orientation. Because all its diameters are the same, the Reuleaux triangle is one answer to the question "Other than a circle, what shape

can a manhole cover be made so that it cannot fall down through the hole?" Other applications of the Reuleaux triangle include giving the shape to guitar picks, fire hydrant nuts, pencils, and drill bits for drilling filleted square holes, as well as in graphic design in the shapes of some signs and corporate logos, and in nature.



United Arab Emirates 50 fils Reuleaux heptagon coin

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DONATION

Chris Boyer was a SWCS member back in the days when we were just getting the club off the ground. We are happy that Chris has rejoined. Along with paying his membership dues for 2021, Chris also made a \$10 donation to our club. The donation was filling the request of Eric Jensen (egjensen@telus.net) who is sending Chris a disc with his catalogue of Encased Coins. Eric sends the disc free and asks that you in turn give a donation to a numismatic organization.

Earlier in March 2020, James Williston gave his collection of encased coins to Eric Jensen, a Calgary Numismatic Society (CNS) member and Fellow of the Canadian Numismatic Research Society (CNRS), to develop a database. Eric was awarded the CNS's Donald D. Patterson Award in 2007 and made an Honorary Life Member in 2015. Eric is currently a member of the RCNA, CNS, ENS, CATC (member 782), and CAWMC. In July 2010, Eric also released his catalogue "Attributed Canadian Maverick Tokens".

NUMISMATICS FROM A TO Z

BY SEAN SINCLAIR, SWCS MEMBER, ONA DIRECTOR-AT-LARGE (2,4,5), ONA BOURSE CHAIRMAN

In 2018, the British Royal Mint released a series of twenty-six 10-pence coins into circulation, with themes from A to Z. This is the first time that the Royal Mint has produced a commemorative design on the 10-pence coin. The Royal Mint decided to issue the entire series for a second time in 2019, giving people a total of fifty-two coins to collect.

In 2019, the Royal Australian Mint released their own series of alphabet coins, with themes more suitable for 'down under'. The designs from Australia were all produced on their 1-Dollar coin, which has been one of their 'standards' when it comes to commemorative designs.

Before reviewing a few of the coins from each series, I would like to discuss both positives and negatives of each series. These are strictly my own thoughts and observations.

First of all, both of these series seem to be aimed at children, or at the very least, designed to bring in new collectors. While most serious collectors likely will collect these, simply because they are part of their nation's coinage, my guess is that they are generally viewed as more of a novelty. Any serious numismatist will probably keep one if they happen to find it, but likely won't actively search for them.

Another point that makes me believe that the British coins were designed for children is the generic themes. These coins do not commemorate specific people or events, but rather bear generic designs that any born and bred Brit can relate to: Bond... James Bond, double decker busses, Stonehenge, etc.

The third point that brings me to the conclusion that these coins are intended for children is the nominal value: 10-pence is a quantity that just about any one would be able to hold onto, and the twenty-six coins combined add up to £2.60. This is an amount of currency that would be negligible for almost anyone, including children. The majority of British commemorative designs are released on the 50-pence, 2-pound and 5-pound coins (which doesn't really circulate).

Which brings me to the Australian coins...

As with the British coins, the Australian coins all bear generic themes recognizable by any native Australian, such as: boomerangs, kangaroos and platypuses.

My big criticism with the Australian coins is the high nominal value. Since both of these series appear to be intended for children or new collectors, the fact that they used the 1-Dollar coin seems to be counter-productive. While most adults will likely be able to set aside twenty-six AUD, very few children will be able to do so.

To put this in perspective, collecting twenty-six 10-pence coins would cost approximately \$4.45 CAD, while twenty-six AUD costs approximately \$24.35 CAD. Using the Australian 20-cent coin would have been more suitable, and made the set roughly the same value as the British set (\$4.85 CAD).

And now the designs, beginning with Britain...

Let's start off with the letter 'B' in the British series. The Royal Mint decided to use the most famous spy in literary and cinematic history: Bond... James Bond. The coin shows the famous cinematic opening gunbarrel scene, where Bond typically walks from right to left, then turns towards the audience and shoots when he arrives at the centre of the screen. A large, bold letter B is at the top of the design, directly above the 007 gun logo, along with the required TM.



The letter K is used for King Arthur. Arthur is a legendary King of England, who is said to have defended Britain against Saxon invaders in the late 5th century and early 6th century. One of the most famous legends relating to Arthur is the

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Knights of the Round Table. The coin shows twelve people seated around a circular table, with additional partial figures visible. King Arthur is seated at the top-centre of the design. A Gothic style letter K is in the centre of the design, with lines radiating outwards.

The Union Flag, commonly referred to as the Union Jack, is used to represent the letter U. The Union Flag has been in use since 1606, when it flew on naval vessels (minus the red saltire). It was adopted as the flag of England and Scotland beginning in 1707. With the addition of Ireland to the United Kingdom, a red saltire was added to the design in 1801, and interchanged with the white saltire of Scotland. Despite the fact that the Republic of Ireland has separated from the U.K. the flag continues to bear the cross of St. Patrick. The design shows most of the left half of the flag (towards the hoist), with the letter U near the left side.

Now for some of the Australian coins. Each of the coins in the Australian series has a series of concentric arcs, along with lines leading to the design element. The name is also included on all of the coins.



The B is represented by the boomerang. A boomerang is a throwing tool with an angular shape, that was originally designed as a weapon. The angular shape and aerodynamic design allow for the weapon to return to its owner when thrown properly. While this design is the type most commonly associated with the name, not all boomerangs are designed to 'return to sender'. The coin shows a boomerang in flight at the far right of the coin, with lines showing its flight path. A letter B is near the upper left, while the denomination and 'BOOMERANG' are written along the rim.



A Kangaroo is featured on the coin for the letter K. Kangaroos are classified as Marsupials, a subclass of mammals which typically carry their young in a pouch. Kangaroos are native to Australia and New Guinea, and are a fairly common sight, with a population of approximately 34 million in Australia. With the two strong hind legs and tail, Kangaroos are the only large animals that hop as opposed to any sort of walk or canter. The idea of kangaroos balancing on their tails and 'boxing', perpetuated by the old Looney Tunes cartoons, is quite common. Any fighting is typically over a mate or limited drinking hole. The coin shows a kangaroo leaping towards the left, with the motion lines implying the jumping motion. The letter K is near the bottom right, along with the word 'KANGAROO' along the rim.



The coin for the letter P highlights another mammal that is uniquely Australian: the platypus. The platypus is one of only a handful of egg-laying mammals, known as monotremes. The animal's unusual physiology, generally described as having a duck's bill, a beaver's body and limbs of an otter, make it a unique species. Europeans that were

first shown a platypus carcass believed it to be a hoax. Platypuses are also one of a small handful of mammals that are venomous. The venom can kill a small animal, such as a dog. The venom is rarely fatal to humans, although it is extremely debilitating. A platypus is shown swimming near the right side of the coin. The letter P is at the far left, while the word 'PLATYPUS' is along the rim near the bottom-right.

To date, these appear to be the only A to Z coin series that have been produced for general circulation worldwide. →

Australia (2019)

A - Australia Post
B - Boomerang
C - Cricket
D - Dedgeridoo
E - Esky
F - Footy
G - G'day
H - Hills Hoist
I - Iced VoVo
J - Jackaroo and Jillaroo
K - Kangaroo
L - Lamington
M - Meat Pie
N - Neighbours
O - Outback
P - Platypus
Q - Quokka
R - Royal Flying Doctor Service
S - Surf Life Saving
T - Thongs
U - Ute
V - Vegemite
W - Weet-bix
X - Xantippe
Y - Yowie
Z - Zooper-Dooper

United Kingdom (2018 & 2019)

A - Angel of the North
B - Bond... James Bond
C - Cricket
D - Double-decker Bus
E - English Breakfast
F - Fish and Chips
G - Greenwich Mean Time
H - Houses of Parliament
I - Ice Cream
J - Jubilee
K - King Arthur
L - Loch Ness Monster
M - Mackintosh
N - National Health Service
O - Oak Tree
P - Post Box
Q - Queuing
R - Robin
S - Stonehenge
T - Tea
U - Union Flag
V - Village
W - World-Wide Web
X - X Marks the Spot
Y - Yeoman Warder
Z - Zebra Crossing

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DO YOU HAVE THE ANSWERS?

These items were for sale online in February 2021. Your Editor would love to have Members write articles about them, or at least just send some research about them.

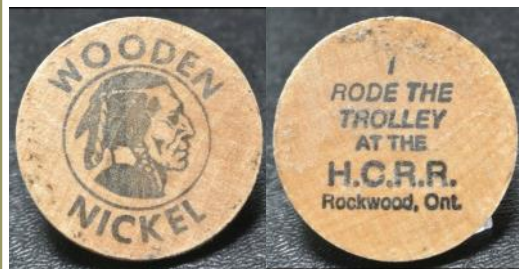
This first item was listed as Canadian Tire Currency, however, there are no Canadian Tire markings on it, and it's not listed in the CT Coupon catalogue. Looking on line, the Co-op is local and has no connection to shareholders or the Canadian Tire Corporation. Perhaps somebody knows when this was issued, and how the program worked, and what other coupons were in the series?

This 1999 Canada Dollar advertising-promotional token is for the Palace Nightclub as confirmed by the obverse, and the reverse shows "PartyTown Trappers Alley Palace Underground Downtown Guelph", which was established in 1991. The website on the token shows www.partytown.net, which no longer exists; however,



there is <https://www.partytown.ca/> as an active website and it matches up with the establishment date and the business description, which now has four nightclubs listed instead of just two: Palace, Trappers Alley, Tabu, Taphouse, all listed at 100 Carden Street in Guelph. On Thursday, they hold Guelph BeerFest in the Palace and Trappers Alley. Why this specific token was issued in 1999 is not clear nor how many were made and how long these "No Cash Value" tokens were used. Do any of you have any details surrounding this token: how many struck, where were they minted, how were they distributed, and were there any others?

The next item is 80 years old! A beautiful sterling silver medal, made by Trophy Craft, was issued by the Guelph Horticultural Society (which still functions today) in 1941. The Ontario Horticultural Association does not have electronic records prior to the 1960s. This medal (27 mm x 40 mm, 10.3 g) was issued to F. H. Dunn. The records for the 1940s are not electronic, and in searching several cemeteries in Wellington County, the name comes up Dunn, but none with these initials. Can you come up with the back story for this medal?



This 1978 wooden token (38mm, black / black) was issued by the Halton County Radial Railway (HCRR) Museum in Rockwood, Ontario.

In 1982 a dollar token (38 mm, black / black) was issued, with 2,000 having been made. And then it appears no tokens were issued again until 2004, when 250 were made (38 mm, black / red). Question: did it take 20 years for the 2,000 of 1982 to be used up? Was there a special event or commemoration in 2004? What is used today for the railway rides, paper tickets? Did you know the museum hosts groups and charters, such as weddings, and they include events on the railway. Could you imagine SWCS hosting its 30th Anniversary in 2027, which could include a train ride through the Rockwood countryside?

